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Finance.

646. The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 5·76 lakhs and remittances to Treasury was Rs. 2·25 lakhs against Rs. 7·45 lakhs and Rs. 2·41 lakhs respectively during the previous year.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services.

647. Considering that the Livestock form an integral factor in the agrarian economy of the country and that the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural country like Mysore, the policy of the Department continued as heretofore, to be the organisation and planning of the State's Animal Husbandry activities.

648. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the livestock. Due to general slump in the money market, the prices of livestock continued to be low resulting in much loss to the breeders.

649. There were 226 (225) veterinary institutions at the end of the year.

650. The State continued to remain free from Rinderpest. Nevertheless as a prophylactic measure 28,333 animals were protected against the disease.

651. The State joined the rest of the States south of Krishna river in launching the pilot project for the eradication of Rinderpest sponsored and partly financed by the Government of India. Under the mass vaccination campaign 9,19,292 cattle, over six months of age were protected and branded during the year.

Black-quarter.

652. Four thousand three hundred and seven (2,088) outbreaks of Blackquarter were registered and 4,296 cases were attended to during the year protecting 7,53,833 (4,31,706) animals against the disease by vaccination.

653. One thousand, two hundred and forty-nine (859) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were registered and 1,230 (858) were dealt with during the year, protecting 2,80,990 (1,95,126) animals against the disease by vaccination.

Anthrax.

654. One thousand and eighty-nine (635) cases of Anthrax were registered, 607 (635) were attended to and 81,225 (65,486) cattle and sheep were protected.

Sheep-pox.

655. Sheep-pox disease was more widely prevalent in the State during the year than in the previous year. Three hundred and twenty-five (161) cases were registered during the year and conducted 1,42,539 (64,798) vaccinations.

Poultry Disease.

656. The incidence of Ranikhet disease continued to be at its lowest. As a result of mass vaccination campaign that was launched throughout the State during the year 11,96,062 (20,42,605) birds were protected.

Cattle Shows.

657. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders in the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisors of the fairs, viz., Muzrai authorities, District Boards and Municipalities with the assistance and co-operation of the department distributed prizes worth Rs. 11,899 to the best exhibits in the cattle fairs. In this connection, Gosamvardhana week was also celebrated throughout the State during the last and first weeks of November and December respectively.

658. Fifty-seven (61) Municipalities availed themselves of the services of the local veterinary staff for the inspection of sheep and goats before and after slaughter in the existing slaughter houses.

Veterinary Education and Training.

659. At the beginning of the year, two (4) state stipendiaries were still prosecuting their studies in the different veterinary colleges in India. Eight fresh candidates were deputed to the veterinary colleges at Hyderabad, Bombay and Orissa during the year.

Artificial insemination of cattle.

660. The ten centres located at the veterinary hospitals of Mysore, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Mandya, Shimoga, Shiralakoppa, Bellary and at the livestock farms located at Ajjampur, Hessarghatta and Kurikuppa besides the centre worked by the Indian Dairy Research Institute in Bangalore and its surroundings, did useful work and 7,986 (6,448) inseminations were done during the year.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

661. The strength of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, was 1,144 (1,210) at the close of the year. The total births were 223 (192), of which 93 (96) were males and 130 (96) females.

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662. The health of the cattle both at the main and the sub-stations was satisfactory.

663. The total number of services accounted for by the bulls on the farm was 182 (154).

664. The total quantity of milk produced in the breeding station was 49,316 (56,172) lbs.

Calf Nursery, Sulekere.

665. The Calf Fursery Farm Sulekere was started during the year 1946-47 with the object of rearing to maturity Sindhi bull calves and Murrah he buffaloe calves purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, and Military Dairy Farm, Hebbal, prior to being distributed under livestock improvement scheme. The nursery also includes some local she buffaloes and cows of the Malnad gidda breeds with a view to undertaking grading up work with them for purposes of demonstration to the villages.

Key Village Scheme.

666. Under this scheme, 28 villages round about the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, and 26 in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, were selected for intensive cattle development. Each block of five or six villages was placed in charge of a qualified Stockman whose responsibility was to pay daily visits to the villages and attend to the day to day needs of their cattle and incidentally also of other livestock.

Livestock Improvement Scheme.

667. During the year, 45 (31) stud bulls consisting of 28 (17) Hallihar, 9 (8) Amritamahal, 5 (3) Sindhi and 3 (4) Murrah buffaloes were distributed among the accredited breeders in the State free of cost under "Free Bull" scheme.

Amrith Mahal Section.

668. The strength of the herds in the Four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,594 (1,516). During the year, there were 270 (298) births and 154 (96) deaths. The percentage of birth rate over the cows of calf-bearing age was 38 (46·5) and the death rate over the average strength of cattle was 5 (6). One hundred and forty (72) culled animals were sold in public auction and 8 (16) bullocks were sold to other Government institutions for draught purposes.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

669. Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,85,257 (Rs. 3,13,497), a sum of Rs. 1,10,921 (Rs. 85,203) was

collected during the year. The demand for the year was inclusive of 25 to 50 per cent advance collection of gutta, sale proceeds of manure collected in the several kavals of the department.

Fisheries Section.

670. Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the three fishery divisions, comprising of Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and the use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented. The use of the basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited.

671. A total quantity of 10,86,726(7,56,000) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensify fish production.

672. Two thousand (1,000) mirror carp fingerlings were imported from Ooty and reared in the fish farm ponds at Hessarghatta.

673. Two and a half lakhs of fingerlings of major carps were imported from Calcutta and reared for 2 to 3 months in the several nursery ponds maintained by the department. They were then put into temple ponds and selected tanks.

674. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licences and auctioning of fishery rights. A total of 3,469 (2,914) fishing licences were issued, 229 (305) major tank fisheries and 271 (306) miles of channel fisheries were auctioned during the year.

(v) Serum Institute.

675. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the different biological products employed for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State as well as several places outside the State.

676. There was a great demand for Blackquarter Bacterin and Ranikhet disease vaccines during the year. The Anthrax Saponin vaccine and the Ranikhet disease vaccine of the Institute continued to yield satisfactory results in the field or the efficient control of outbreaks of